

Only through mutual cooperation, communal resistance and group struggle has man survived truly superior physical threats and dangers throughout history, e.g. lions, harsh environments, tornadoes, floods, famines, defeat or subjugation after total wars, etc.

Unless we now struggle together to begin building a new world, we haven't much of a hope of future survival, by leaving our fates in the hands of creatures who are destroying our entire living habitat and mass murdering societies in the name of reaping individual profits.

Those who do not accept the foregoing facts and analyses have little to no understanding of the principles that underlie social survival, much less revolution. It is such people who reduce revolution to empty debates, symbolic rhetoric and posturing, counterproductive rioting, temporary fads, personality and group cults, and other ego serving searches for special recognition, while millions live and die in suffering and squalor, as the whole of us teeter on the brink of extinction.

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Revolution - A Blueprint

1. The Role of Economics in Society

Typical of dissident activists and revolutionaries in America, is a lack of analysis and understanding of the central role economics plays in society. It is of paramount importance to address and change the people's economic relationships in order to change any society. The manner in which people interact in their personal and public relationships and the cultures that they evolve, reflect and grow out of their economic relations, i.e. how the people work together in meeting their basic needs. "The basis of culture is economics." Amilcar Cabral.

Economic relations can be of only two types. Either they are based upon relationships of domination and subjugation or friendly cooperation and mutual aid. The first types are based upon private ownership of the means of production and permit the exploitation of man by man. This is typical of feudal, slave-owning and capitalist (including state-capitalist) societies. The second type of society is based upon friendly mutual cooperation and assistance among working people, free of exploitation, typical of truly socialist societies.

On classifying the Amerikan economic arrangement, I'll quote another writer, Talib Y. Rasheed:

Economics is the manner in which in which we act on nature / or others in society to obtain the resources necessary for survival. In America the phrase 'act on' applies to people because that is how we have been inculturated. The way we are forced to survive is the primary influence over how we see and relate to the people around us. America is a society of competition, exploitation and hostile economics.

Therefore, the culture bears these characteristics and instills them in the people. We have no right to be fed, clothed and housed in America! We only have the opportunity to

compete with millions of others for the 'privilege' of fulfilling our basic needs. It's our 'privilege' to survive.

This explanation of Amerika's economic order and culture makes clear why so many Amerikans defy the political laws of Amerika in pursuit of survival and act with such blatant hostility towards each other. Prison numbers bear this out. It also explains why such state imposed punishments are the harsh reward for those trying to survive as a matter of 'right' in a land where survival resources are grossly misdistributed and are consequently at a perpetual shortage for the masses. It should here be understood that the political and military institutions of any state are simply the forces arranged by those with economic predominance to preserve, maintain, expand and enforce their economic status quo.

2. A Foundation for Economic Change

With it understood that social behaviors, and hence attitudes, are determined by our economic relations, it follows that in order to create a revolutionary new society, we must begin by changing the nature of how we physically work together (or against each other) to survive as a group. The fact that we're here addressing social (group) survival, makes our activities community and not individualist-oriented. Therefore, sentiments of individualism and lack of group cooperation have no place in our revolutionary process, and should be considered as counter-revolutionary. Indeed, exploitative economic arrangements are prompted by individualist and anti-cooperative urges.

All things have a nucleus and foundation

ascendancy of the ruling class. At the same time, the enemy's economic arrangement and hierarchical institutions must be our central point of determined counterattack. Struggle is the only valid means of effecting and protecting a revolutionary program.

In protecting our survival programs by means of armed resistance, revolutionaries must act not only to undermine and counter the deterrent effects of state violence against the masses, but also its jails. Operations must be undertaken which will defeat the threat of jail and actual incarceration, as an inhibitor of social unrest, e.g. sabotage prison maintenance and construction projects, infiltrate the ranks of prison staff, liberate the confined (especially combat ready cohorts,) etc.

I repeat, that we must prepare and be able to resist and defeat the enemy's two principle deterrents to revolution - prison and state violence. We must combat both with our own hands instead of resorting to the pacifist approaches of shouting down and pleading with the enemy (who preserves his power only with violence and force) to do away with his own destructive, violent repressive institutions and economic arrangement. He has nothing to gain and everything to lose by honoring our pleas - demands are backed with force. The enemy understands that "dogs that bark don't bite" - indeed he's trained us to be this way. We've been taught to challenge him with words only - words which he usually keeps himself out of range of hearing. If we try to make him hear... jail and guns.

We've been left to believe that only under his lash and yoke can our needs for survival be met and that his arrangement is the best of all possible worlds for us. This has rendered us complacent, confused and completely alienated from our innate communal natures and each other. The clear and present danger of our imminent extinction comes at the designs of a few exploiting the many.

14

"Fortune 500" and their class - those whose obscene material holdings are gained through draconian taxes, which are increasingly routed into their pockets through the government's subsidizing of their private industries and away from programs which serve social needs.

Although we are conditioned to fight, kill, die and imprison to protect the interests of these fascists, we will not however do the same against them to protect ourselves, our environment and our posterity! It is for our survival interests that we must pursue our peoples' survival programs and armed struggles. We have the right to live!

It would seem also that the masses haven't totally forsaken their survival instincts, nor fully bought into the enemy program. Despite routine bombardment by the indoctrinating institutions of the opposition, people within western parliamentary plutocracies understand at bottom that jails and guns are what preserve the enemy order. Police strikes in cities like Montreal, and blackouts such as occurred in 1977 in New York City, quickly led to widespread looting and disorder, demonstrating that the people recognize themselves to be kept in line by the threat of physical punishment. Moreover, well over half of the U.S. population does not participate in the voting and political processes, evidencing little to no confidence in the system.

6. Conclusion

The development and growth of these new survival programs will set the foundation from which new social relationships will develop. Our economic exchanges will be based upon love and not wages or profits. And for the very survival of the people, these projects, their organizers and teachers must be protected with blood, muscle and intelligence, against those would infiltrate, neutralize, kill and jail us in order to disrupt our mission and preserve the

3

from which they grow and mature. In order to develop revolutionary economic programs, we must begin with a foundation for new economic relationships. The basis of our new cooperative and mutual aid programs must be that the people have the 'right' to survive as opposed to the enemy's 'privilege' to survive program. It follows that any people who claim anything as a 'right' must be prepared and able to enforce these entitlements, to prevent them from being usurped.

We must understand that many of the people grudgingly accept the enemy's competitive economic arrangement for attempting to satisfy their basic needs, because that arrangement seems to be the only relatively secure option. They obviously will not separate themselves from that program, even though it exploits and deprives them, unless they see a viable alternative, which appears to have some lasting stability. These people are concerned with the immediate needs of survival for themselves and their families and can't be expected to take chances on uncertainties. Hence, any revolutionary economic program must demonstrate itself to be stable and not subject to harmful disruption by the enemy.

These new survival programs must fill the vacuum left by the enemy's arrangement and provide for the people's material needs which are their inherent survival rights, such as food, shelter, water, clothing, medical care, companionship, true education (not indoctrination,) instruction in self-defense and physical protection of their survival programs.

3. The Basis of Armed Struggle

The last provision (physical protection of the people's survival programs) is of the utmost importance because these programs are the nucleus of our revolutionary movement. In order for people to have faith in them, we must convince them of their stability and our ability to protect them from enemy disruption. Even a

brief survey of history makes it abundantly clear that the enemy will not cede its influence and power even an inch to any economic competitor without a fight. Indeed, there is no precedent for a nonviolent revolution.

It is at the point of pursuing armed revolutionary struggle that the vast majority of those in Amerika who advocate revolution, or claim solidarity with 3rd world struggles, take flight. Most flee this unavoidable conclusion consistent with their conditioning, by the enemy's cutthroat and cynical economic arrangement to place concerns of individual survival and safety above those of the group. It is in this regard that the whole of Amerikan society is kept in check by fear of the enemy economy's political force, viz, police military violence and jail. The gun and the concentration camp are omnipresent.

Any valid efforts to implement any truly revolutionary economic arrangement, which serve the needs of the masses and prompts popular support, will automatically activate measures of political force from the enemy elite and its state bodyguard. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by our success. Thus, alongside our economic programs, we must implement a military program capable of protecting our educators and programs and to back the people's own self-defense efforts. To commit anything less is to doom our efforts to failure before we've begun.

4. A Brief Historical Survey

If we but pierce the wall of disinformation set up by the enemy, we'll see that history offers a multitude of clear examples of the violent extremes to which the capitalist elite and its hired guns will resort when met with economic competition. The earliest and clearest example is the Amerikan Civil War (1861-1865,) from which capitalism first emerged as the victorious economy. That war was

survival interests of those of us who oppose the economic ruling class. Nonviolent "revolution" /3 is a flawed ideal.

5. Identity of the Enemy

With the understanding that it is through the ordering of economic arrangements and pressures that we are governed and exploited, and not by political institutions existing within a vacuum, it becomes clear that the enemy is that class of individuals that monopolizes the social and economic arrangements to their profit and at the peoples' cost in human survival rights. Those whose interests in wealth, prestige, and power are protected by the militarist state, are members of the ruling elite. Because the masses have no "authorized" power to alter this ordering of things, it becomes clear that we are ruled by an economic, and hence political, dictatorship.

This is a corporate tyranny that imposes its own will on the people, rather than vice versa. It is enforced and protected by state violence and prisons, under a political shell. Political "bipartisanship" is but a red herring. All political parties are controlled, financed by and serve, the interests of the one capitalist elite ruling class.

We can see very clearly that we are faced with a monolithic Fascism - a power that sells its race-oriented militarist, predacious culture of stolen wealth, undeserved leisure and violent power to the masses through its multi-billion dollar corporate media and advertising agencies, political puppets and (mis)educational institutions. This, in order to infuse us with its imperialist and cynical values and induce us by appeals to our group loyalty instincts (turned patriotism) to use violence against other peoples, to expand and preserve its opulence and power.

Our enemy and point of attack is the corporate elitists (finance and industry) and their institutions. In essence, they are the

Even Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. towards the end of his life, came to question his own pacifist strategy. On November 11th, 1967, he expressed to his longtime friend and SCLC board member, Reverend D.E. King, "I have found out that all I have been doing is trying to correct this system in America, has been in vain. I am trying to get at the roots of it to see just what ought to be done." He had just the month before boarded a plane destined for Birmingham, AL to begin a 5 day jail term. On that flight, he carried with him John Kenneth Galbraith's "The New Industrial State" and William Styron's "The Confessions of Nat Turner."

At his Frogmore retreat in November 1967, Martin Luther King Jr. realized that "We must formulate a program, and we must fashion the new tactics which do not count on government good will, but instead serve to compel unwilling authorities to yield to the mandates of justice."

During this same month, Dr. King stated to a new SCLC advisory board, "Something is wrong with capitalism as it stands in the United States. We are not interested in being integrated into this value structure. Power must be relocated, a radical redistribution of power must take place. We must do something to these men to change them."

Dr. King, a well-known middle class pacifist, recognized the need to change both the capitalist economic system and those who controlled it. Early the next year, King was assassinated. Since his death, however, the corporate media only gives us the coopted version of King.

In having given concrete examples of the brutal nature of the opposition and the vicious measures they employ to retain their economic ascendancy, I believe that it should be sufficiently clear that military preparation by our people is necessary, if people are serious about implementing a new economic arrangement within the U.S. that actually serves the

prompted by a competition for dominion by two incompatible economic systems, viz that of the wage labor-based capitalist industrial economy in the north and that of the slave-based agricultural economy of the south.

The claim that this war was based upon moral offense to slavery is a lie. While political personages might adopt moral arguments, or arguments which appeal to the masses in order to win mass approval, or support for the policies which serve their economic elite backers, economies based upon dominance and subjugation, have nothing in common with morality. This explains why Amerikan culture is morally bankrupt.

The northern capitalists wanted to expand their factories into the south in order to meet the employment needs of the rapidly multiplying white immigrant population, which was living under conditions of squalor reminiscent of Europe's Dark Ages. This threatened to upset the whole system. The industrialists knew that the south's slave labor arrangement would not help their immigrant problems and would permit the south's economic elite to run factories more efficiently, produce goods cheaper and because of free (slave) labor, reap higher profits for the southerners, if they also began to open up factories of their own.

The white northern labor class also feared loss of jobs to slave labor. The north thus wanted the southern states to join the union as "free" states. The southern elites however, wanted to maintain their own economic arrangement and to add additional slave states to its own political-economic grouping. This clash between these competing economies is what produced the north-south civil war. As always, the political and military powers were used to enforce the interests of the economic elite.

Similarly, clashes between the national economies of Japan, Europe and Amerika, competing for the labor, raw materials and control of foreign secondary markets to sell

6

their surplus goods to underdeveloped nations, is what prompted all of the post-1865 wars in which Amerika has been involved in, including both of the World Wars of last century. In fact, Amerika entered WWI to stop Japan's expanding politico-economic control into the Pacific South Sea islands, because against Amerika's objections, Japan was trying to set up an Asian economic bloc similar to Amerika's Monroe Doctrine.

Japan wanted to set up economic predominance, exclude western powers of intervention, and become the central power in the Asian region. The U.S. strongly disapproved of permitting any nonwhite nations developing into an independent world power. Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to whites as the "great race" whose role it was to conquer all others. Time magazine characterized the "ordinary unreasoning Jap" as not human in its report on the battle of Iwo Jima; and although at war with Italy and Germany also, only Japanese-Americans were interned in American concentration camps and had their property seized.

But, most importantly, most of Amerika's tin, rubber and other raw materials came from the southwest Pacific region. Amerika had to provoke a fight with Japan so as to gain support at home for war, to stop Japan's expansion. This was accomplished by Amerika's imposition of embargoes against Japan's major trade exports (oil and scrap iron) which threatened to destabilize Japan's economic arrangement.

Judge Radhabind Pal found during the Tokyo War Crimes Trial following WWII, that Amerika had deliberately provoked Japan and expected a reaction. Japan returned Amerika's economic aggression with military counter-aggression against a U.S. military base in Hawaii (a non-white region which Amerika had colonized and annexed for economic exploitation.)

In fact, a 1962 State Department list compiled by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, showed Amerika resorted to military intervention, to

11

against economic movements, we see disruption, infiltration, guns, jail and deportation measures used to suppress the various anti-capitalist, socialist and working class movements during the early 20th century. This was a time when socialism, communism and anti-authoritarian sentiments were relatively strong amongst the American working class.

One must also remember the more extreme jail and gun treatments that came down on the communist oriented Black Panther Party during the 1960's and 1970's, when they encouraged the oppressed blacks to defend themselves against political aggression and set up community service programs to address the economic needs of deprived urban blacks. One writer, Russell "Maroon" Shoats, accurately critiqued the Panthers and other black political groups for not having "a military component right from the beginning." Maroon observed, "From their inception, it would have been the mission of these military components to study and prepare for war... Our black political organizations should have known, right from the beginning, that they had to build a military component which was capable of defending our people from the attacks they were undergoing as a result of working to free themselves from oppression."

In that same pamphlet, "Black Fighting Formations: Their Strengths, Weaknesses and Potentials," Maroon critiques the failures of various black political organizations' efforts to defy and change the politico-economic repression of the black - and most openly oppressed - American masses. He makes the clear and correct argument that each group failed to make the necessary study and mastery of the dictums of military practice and philosophy (e.g. Sun Tzu's "Ping Fa" (The Art of War,) Carl von Clausewitz's "On War" etc.

Maroon wrote: "For the revolutionary, warfare cannot be a haphazard or belated consideration, as ignoring these principles (non-violent pacifism) will ultimately lead to total destruction."

Christian clergy that tried to organize peasants. Hundreds of thousands of peasants were tortured and murdered, in order to suppress their popular struggles toward setting up programs to use their own countries' resources to meet the economic needs of the poor, and to implement meaningful democracy in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, etc.

The Washington backed Guatemala government alone killed 150,000 Guatemalans in what Amnesty International called "a government program of political murder." (i.e. state terrorism on a genocidal scale.) Nicaragua took its own case against the U.S. before the U.N. Security Council and the World Court.

Both found in Nicaragua's favor and against the U.S.'s "Unlawful use of force," ordering the U.S. to stop all hostilities in Nicaragua and to pay large reparations. The U.S. ignored the World Court judgement and established that it henceforth rejected the court's jurisdiction. It then vetoed the U.N. resolution.

Nicaragua then went to the U.N. General Assembly, where there was supposed to be no veto power. Yet, with a negative vote, the U.S. in effect, vetoed these also.

The next year, the same scenario occurred. Amerika then stepped up its aggression in Nicaragua and ordered that "soft" civilian targets be attacked and the actual Nicaraguan army be avoided.

With total control over Nicaraguan airspace (they had no airforce) the U.S. could easily track its army's movements and with impunity attack health clinics, agricultural sites, civilians, etc. The elite's corporate media, Time magazine, praised the U.S.'s measures which were admittedly calculated "to wreck the economy and prosecute a long and deadly proxy war until the exhausted natives overthrew the unwanted government themselves," leaving them "with wrecked bridges, sabotaged power stations and ruined farms."

For domestic examples of state measures

protect economic "interests," some 108 times just between 1798 and 1895. These were principally mostly all non-white countries.

The war in Vietnam was also prompted by the same interests to control Asian raw materials and prevent the development of a competitive economic arrangement in a region that the U.S. economic elite desired to control, viz

communism. Contrary to popular confusion, communism is not a political policy, but rather a cooperative economic theory, although it has yet to succeed in modern industrial societies. Therefore, without congressional authorization - in violation of the U.S. Constitution's War Clause (article I Section 8.)

Amerika's capitalist chiefs sent their indoctrinated chiefs sent their indoctrinated hired guns to mass murder and die in the war against Vietnam. In 1963, Undersecretary of State, U. Alexis Johnson expressed the economic lure of Vietnam before the Economic Club of Detroit as follows:

"It provides a lush climate, fertile soil, rich natural resources, a relatively sparse population in most areas, and room to expand. The countries of Southeast Asia produce rich, exportable surpluses such as rice, rubber, teak, corn, tin, spices, oil, and many others..."

In a 1950 top secret National Security Council memorandum, the war was said to have been initiated and conducted to prevent the "domino effect," i.e., the belief that one country's adopting communism would result in a sequence of others following suit. This would cut Amerika out of accessing these raw materials and setting up exploitative markets in these countries.

Therefore, it became U.S. policy to prevent Vietnam from becoming the first country to adopt communism, in the Southeast Asian subcontinent. To justify the initial serious U.S. expansion of aggression against Vietnam to U.S. citizens,

President Lyndon Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara told the public that the North Vietnamese had attacked an American battleship with torpedo boats, in an "unprovoked attack" in the Gulf of Tonkin.

It later came to light that the entire episode had been fabricated by the U.S. - much as Hitler had done to "justify" Germany's invasion of Poland. A 1953 State Department memorandum made it clear that long before 1964, the American ruling elite anticipated attacking Vietnam. It was observed in that memo, that the French were losing the Indonesian war and that that loss would mean the loss of Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia to communism. The proposal read:

If the French actually decide to withdraw, the U.S. would have to consider most seriously whether to take over in the area."

When the American military proved unable to defeat the popularly supported Viet Cong guerrilla army in shock combat, and its colonial strategy proved unattainable, the U.S. elite elected to destroy the entire infrastructure of South Vietnam, producing mass casualties through indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas, along with non-military, economic infrastructure (dikes and so on.) Rather than permit their non-white people to set up an economic system that was opposed to capitalism, the U.S. elite elected to destroy the country and population itself.

It should be understood that hierarchical political arrangements have developed in most post-revolutionary communist-oriented societies, on account of the people having been politically organized, using a centralized, military model of discipline. People were forced into economic arrangements on short planning, in efforts to quickly implement programs which could provide for the people's immediate survival needs, in place of the old economic order, that the revolution had trashed.

This sort of economic restructuring is especially precarious if scorched-earth strategies were used during the revolution, destroying and poisoning precious natural resources, which was rained down upon Vietnam (and Laos) by the U.S., unmercifully.

Any effort to trash a large economic arrangement and substitute it anew, will obviously lead to large shortages of economic necessities. Hence, there was the Russian crisis of imposing "War Communism" (1917-1921) and the Chinese crisis of the "Great Leap Forward" (1958-1960.) It is especially due to the need to prepare for and adjust to economic restructuring that the proposed survival programs be implemented and protected, i.e. they will set the foundation upon which the new, non-capitalist economic arrangement will already be building, though which basic needs can be met during and after the revolution. These programs will grow into the new society's infrastructure. The new cooperative relations which they promote will set the tone of our new cooperative culture.

Incidents similar to the Vietnam affair, occurred under American collaboration throughout Latin America, for the purpose of "the protection of our (i.e. Latin American) raw materials." This was George Kennan (U.S. State Department planner) speaking privately to Ambassadors to Latin American countries in 1950. These planners were directly opposed to the idea which was prevalent in Latin America that "the government has direct responsibility to the welfare of the people." Such "communist" ideas are decried by the U.S. elite as contrary to "U.S. interests" meaning their interests of the economic domination of all labor classes. The U.S. thus spares no expense in blood and resources insuring that no country is able to shed the domination of the U.S. economic and military stranglehold.

Consequently, America trained and backed dictators and death squads that slaughtered